[XXXVth Year.] THE [No. 1716.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, November 26, 1779.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

NUMBER * XVIII.

THERE can be no doubt that the operations on the part of our ally were wiſely directed to the coaſt of Georgia. The only other object that could be pointed out was New-York. But, we have ſeen that this was not more important; and, it may be added that the accompliſhment of it was much more uncertain. There were a body of near fifteen thouſand men who could be ſpeedily drawn to that garriſon. They were well ſupplied with proviſions by the arrival of the Corke fleet juſt before. The entrance from the Hook to the city was liable to be rendered difficult by obſtructions ſunk in the channel. On the land ſide there was but one narrow approach by reaſon of the river which flows upon the north, and the bay on the eaſt of it. All theſe circumſtances, at the ſame time that they called forth the boldeſt exertion, would render it a matter of great uncertainty to reduce it. In Georgia a leſs conſiderable body of the enemy, leſs ſupplied with proviſions, more divided in their force, and more unexpectedly to be attacked, were circumſtances that rendered the a tempt practicable, and ſeemed to juſtify our moſt ſanguine expectations of the ſucceſs of it.

Nevertheleſs the enterpriſe in the ſtate of Georgia was not eaſy. There were not leſs than between two and three thouſand of the beſt troops of Britain, with a body of refugees, prompted by every motive of hatred, avarice, and revenge, to make a deſperate reſiſtance. There were a regiment of ſlaves diſciplined, and two thouſand of the ſame people employed as pioneers to throw up works of defence for the enemy. The ſoil of Georgia, and the neighbourhood of Savannah eſpecially, was favourable to throw up works, being a light floating ſand at top with a layer of tenacious clay at a ſmall diſtance underneath, and to a great depth. The ball might ſink in this without ſhaking the [illegible] of which it was conſtructed.

The Count on his firſt arrival had expected to remain eight days only. Acting on a large line he could not divert longer for the ſake of an individual object. Beſides from the ſhelving nature of the coaſt, ſhallow to a great diſtance, he was under the neceſſity of anchoring his fleet twelve miles out at ſea, where riding in an unſafe road, he was every moment in danger of being driven by the north-eaſt blaſt, on a lee ſhore. Theſe circumſtances rendered his ſtay inconvenient, and at the ſame time, hazardous.

It was the hope of the Count, by the aſſiſtance of our army, to have reduced the enemy by a coup de main, and to have put an end to the war in that ſtate at once. Diſappointed in this hope by the ſtrength of the works of Savannah, and by the junction of the force of the enemy from the garriſon of Beaufort, and ſtill poſſeſſing the moſt anxious deſire to accompliſh the object for the ſervice of theſe ſtates, he was induced to continue a much longer time. Finally the ſtorming of the works which became eligible was unfortunate. Nevertheleſs the honour of the Count, and of thoſe engaged in the enterpriſe, American and French officers and ſoldiery, is the ſame that it would have been, had an event of a different nature taken place. What is there in ſucceſs that can change the nature of an action? Bravery diſcovered in a gallant enterpriſe is ſtill bravery independent of [illegible] circumſtance. The virtue of thoſe who fought at Savannah is of the ſame nature and roſe to the ſame level with thoſe who ſucceeded at Stoney-point. It is an apprehenſion that the unenlightened minds of men will not believe this, which is the cauſe of that chagrin which noble minds feel when they are diſappointed in an enterpriſe. The noble mind of the count d'Eſtaing, no doubt, feels much of this, as his reputation lies in ſome meaſure with a people of different manners, language, and former connection. He may be led to conceive that antient prejudices may ariſe againſt the nation; and that our eſtimation of himſelf may be leſſened from his want of ſucceſs in this inſtance; as want of ſucceſs is always unpopular. General Lincoln entering with ſympathy into the feelings of this brave man, his fellow officer, ſeems to be conſcious of the ſame apprehenſion. It is his hope that he (the Count) will be conſoled by an aſſurance, that though he has not ſucceeded according to his wiſhes, "we regard with high approbation his intention to ſerve us, and his want of ſucceſs will not leſſen our ideas of his merit." It will be a juſt ground of conſolation; for I do not hope, but am perſuaded, that the people of America are too generous and ſenſible, to ſuffer the leaſt falſe colouring from a want of ſucceſs to obtrude itſelf upon their fancy. The people of America are not unacquainted with the former character of this officer. We have heard the teſtimony which our enemies the Britiſh have given of his conduct. In a hiſtory of the late war, periodically publiſhed in Britain, and ſuppoſed to be written by the celebrated Mr. Burke, he is called "the lively adventurer d'Eſtaing, and in the Eaſt-Indies is ſaid to have done more with two ſhips under his command, than all the other armed force in that quarter." We ourſelves have been witneſſes of his activity from the firſt moment of his appearance on the Delaware, to his ſailing to New-York, to Rhode-Iſland, and to Boſton. The ſtorm which enſued was that only which reſcued the whole fleet of lord Howe from his power. We are not unacquainted with his victories in the Weſt-Indies, with the gallant manner in which he fought againſt ſuperior numbers, and riſked his perſon on the iſland of St. Lucia. We have heard the fame of his martial proweſs in the naval engagement off the iſland of Grenada. We acknowledge, we admire, we approve his attention, his patience, through every unavoidable delay of winds, tides, and ſhoals, in the debarkation of his troops in Georgia. We entertain a high ſenſe of his noble valour in determining an aſſault upon the works of the enemy, when this, or, to abandon the enterpriſe, became the only alternative. We know that few inſtances amongſt men have equalled that gallantry of ſpirit with which he placed himſelf at the head of his column, and led on the attack, riſking his perſon equal with the meaneſt grenadier, and performing at once, as is ſaid of the beſt officers, the function of a brave ſoldier, and a gallant chieftain. Advancing to the very berme of the works, it was not until after an hour's heavy conflict, amidſt a ſhower from artillery and ſmall arms, that he deigned to deſiſt and to draw off his troops, who, with my brave countrymen, companions in the ſame danger, ſtill retreated regularly, keeping a ſteady countenance upon the faces of the enemy, on whoſe minds ſuch was the impreſſion left by the ſteadineſs and perſeverance of the aſſault, that they ventured not to purſue, but the repulſed brought off their wounded from the field of battle, and encamped that night, within a ſmall diſtance of the town of Savannah.

On our part, and on the part of our ally, all was done that could ſeem to enſure ſucceſs. The behaviour of the count d'Eſtaing was in all reſpects great and worthy every praiſe. There is no danger that the iſſue of the enterpriſe will at all leſſen our ideas of his merit. Bravery unfortunate, like beauty in diſtreſs, becomes the proper ſubject of tragedy, and finds its way to the human heart. We admire diſtinguiſhed valour when it is ſurrounded with ſucceſs; but in a reverſe of ſituation when it ſeems to fall under our dominion, and to ſolicit our protection, we not only admire, but we love alſo. Hence it is that we are more intereſted in behalf of Pompey on the ſtrand of Egypt, than when rich with the glory of many wars, and exalted by the panegyric of Cicero, he was ſent to finiſh the campaign againſt Mithridates. I have no doubt but that from this moment the count d'Eſtaing will become doubly the favourite of America. The wounds which he has received, the blood which he has ſhed in our ſervice, will be remembered by us. He has diſplayed a truly heroic valour tempered with prudence, and the troops under his command have acted with the greateſt courage. The Americans have behaved, I will ſay with equal bravery, and in my opinion no greater praiſe can be given to mortals. They were repulſed, but the columns drew off with unbroken ranks, more than when the balls had made paſſages through them. When I conſider the hazard and the boldneſs of the charge, and the patience, and fortitude with which the iſſue of it was borne, I forget that is was not a victory. Arrayed in the ſplendour of martial virtue diſcovered by the aſſailants, it riſes to a conqueſt. I am ſure the effect of it on the minds of the enemy will be equal to ſuch, and that diſmayed and beat down, they will not, for a long time, dare to renew their incurſions.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* The intermediate numbers will be publiſhed.

ALGIERS, *July* 12.

EIGHT privateers belonging to this regency, that ſailed from this port upon a cruiſe on the 24th of May, are returned with four Spaniſh prizes, two of which were bound to the Weſt-Indies. On the firſt inſt. arrived here an ambaſſador from the emperor of Morocco, with ſome diſpatches to our dey, the contents of which have not yet tranſpired. A Daniſh frigate of 28 guns, which arrived here on the ſixth of June, brought from the court of Copenhagen the uſual preſents, which conſiſt of 400 barrels of gun-powder, 4000 balls, of 24lb. 4000 ditto, of 12lb. and 56 large tables; on the 13th of the ſame month the above frigate ſailed for the Weſt-Indies. The Swediſh conſul has delivered his majeſty's preſents in ſpecie.

MADRID, *July* 25. Since the iſſuing of the royal ordinance relative to the conſumption of goods the growth or manufacture of Great-Britain, and the dominions thereof, the merchants of neutral nations ſettled at the chief places of the kingdom, as well as thoſe of this city, have preſented a petition to his Catholic Majeſty, in which they ſet forth, that having had no intimation of any diſagreement between the crowns of Spain and England, and not in the leaſt ſuſpecting a prohibition of Engliſh goods, they had lately laid in large quantities, and had ſtill orders in England lying to be executed; and that if their caſe is not taken into conſideration, the moſt fatal conſequences would follow. The deputation have received orders to attend at the Eſcurial for a deciſive anſwer the third of the month of Auguſt, ſo that we eagerly wait for a determination.

HAGUE, *Aug.* 15. Our letters from Madrid, of the 26th of July, mention, that Don Parcelo who commands a detachment of Spaniſh xebecks before Grbraltar, had attacked a parcel of Engliſh privateers which were united in one little fleet, in hopes that he ſhould be ſupported if the enemy ſhould prove too ſtrong for him as ſoon as he made a ſignal; but no ſuccour arrived upon his ſignal, he was obliged to retire to Ceuta with the loſs of one xebeck, ſome officers, and upwards of 100 men: the privateers took their prize into Gibraltar, as they did alſo ſome veſſels from Barcelona, laden with proviſions and uniforms for the camp at St. Roch.

AMSTERDAM, *Aug.* 23. In ſeveral of the provinces all is tumult and confuſion, ſince the preſentation of the memorial by Sir Joſeph Yorke to the ſtates general. French fineſſe, French gold, and even French threats have been moſt profuſely laviſhed, and three of the ſeven provinces are actually in their intereſt. On the other hand Sir Joſeph Yorke behaves with great firmneſs and ſpirit, and has repeatedly demanded a categorical anſwer, which their high mightineſſes have as yet evaded; but it is hoped by the moderate part of the people, they will eſpouſe the cauſe of Britain. The French have even offered ſome of their frontier towns, and great privileges of trade, which has had vaſt influence upon the minds of the people. They have likewiſe attempted, by promiſes and preſents, to gain over the ſtadtholder, but in that they have entirely failed, as he has a great fondneſs for the Engliſh, and particularly for their ambaſſador, who is often honoured with being along with him, on private parties of pleaſure. Several American agents are here now, among them two or three who are well known in London. It is this moment ſaid that their high mightineſſes are again met on the Britiſh memorial, but it is feared it will come to nothing, at leaſt for a month or ſo, ere which there will have probably been an engagement between the Engliſh and the French and Spaniards. Thoſe beſt verſed in the political ſecrets here, ſay, that the ſtates general will give the definitive anſwer to Sir Joſeph Yorke before November.

CHARLES-TOWN, *South-Carolina, Oct. 20.*

Our accounts from the army before Savannah, of the unſucceſsful attempt to ſtorm the enemy's works on the 9th inſt. are ſtill ſo imperfect, that we cannot yet pretend to give our readers the particulars in the accurate manner we would wiſh.—The following are ſome of the reaſons that have been aſſigned, why the aſſault did not ſucceed, viz.

1ſt. The enemy having a much more numerous garriſon than had been repreſented; being ſaid to conſiſt of about 1700 effective regulars, and a greater number of ſailors, marines, militia, armed blacks, &c.

2d. Their having the advantage of the preſence, ſkill, and activity of ſo able and indefatigable an officer, as the honourable colonel Maitland; who, while our army were obliged to wait for the bringing up proper cannon and mortars from the fleet (which took up many days, and was attended with inconceivable difficulties, on account of the diſtance of the ſhipping, and a ſeries of tempeſtuous weather) was night and day inceſſantly engaged in adding to the ſtrength and number of the works, upon which, it is ſaid, he employed upwards of 2000 negroes.

3dly. The enemy having, by ſome means or other, diſcovered the approach of our columns, a full hour before it was poſſible for them to reach their reſpective ſtations; by which they had an opportunity of pouring upon their aſſailants, ſuch a heavy and inceſſant, front, flank and croſs fire, as no troops whatever could have ſuſtained, without being diſordered, and occaſioned the order for diſcontinuing the aſſault, even while the brave French troops had gained one of the enemy's works, and our as brave troops another.

Several frigates having been ſince diſpatched from the count d'Eſtaing's fleet, on different routes, and ſeveral other very ſtriking circumſtances, have given riſe to a conjecture, that a ſtrong combined ſquadron will ſoon appear, in a quarter where leaſt expected. One of the frigates, it is ſaid, has been met ſteering for Havanna, and another going into Cheſepeake bay.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Nov. 13.*

We are informed, from unqueſtionable authority, that ſeven French ſhips of the line, of the ſquadron of count d'Eſtaing, are to winter in the harbours of this ſtate in order to protect our coaſts from any attempts of the enemy; two of theſe ſhips are already arrived at Hampton, and more are in ſight; one of them the Fondant, has on board two hundred invalids, conſiſting partly of ſick, and partly of thoſe who were wounded at Savannah.

FISH-KILL, *Nov. 11.*

Camp, Peeks-Kill, November 8, 1779.

Laſt night colonel Armaud, with 100 infantry, and about 30 horſe marched down as far as Williams's within 4 miles of Kingſbridge; where he poſted his infantry to cover his retreat, and with 20 dragoons puſhed for major Bearmore's quarters, at alderman Legget's, 3 miles below Williams's bridge; where he arrived about nine o'clock, took major Bearmore and five others priſoners, a number of horſes, ſaddles, &c. and returned without the loſs of a ſingle man; although colonel Worm, with a body of 800 Germans, lay this ſide Kingſbridge, and might have interrupted his retreat at Williams's, by marching leſs than two miles. This enterprize not only reflects great honour on colonel Armaud, but renders the ſtate moſt eſſential ſervice, by ſuppreſſing the exertions of one of their moſt active partizan officers, whoſe uniform endeavours have been to diſtreſs and injure the inhabitants of this country.

TRENTON, *November 10.*

We are informed that the enemy, to the number of about 1500 or 2000, are upon Staten-Iſland, and have collected a conſiderable number of flat-bottomed boats at Billop's-Point, in order, it is ſaid, to make a deſcent into this ſtate; but, from the diſpoſition of ſeveral detachments of the continental army, as well as our militia, we flatter ourſelves they will be fruſtrated in their predatory deſign.

By ſeveral corroborating accounts we learn, that the enemy at New-York are preparing for a large embarkation, but their deſtination is not yet certainly known.

PHILADELPHIA, *November 13.*

SIR, *Charleſtown, Oct. 22, 1779.*

IN my laſt of the 5th ult. I had the honour of informing congreſs that count d'Eſtaing was arrived off Savannah;

Orders were immediately given for aſſembling the troops—they reached Zubly's ferry, and its vicinity on the 11th, and ſome were thrown over—the 12th and 13th were ſpent in croſſing the troops and baggage, which was effected, though not without great fatigue, from the want of boats, and badneſs of the roads through a deep ſwamp of near three miles, in which are many large creeks—the bridges over them the enemy had broken down. We encamped on the heights of Ebenezer, 23 miles from Savannah, and were there joined by the troops from Auguſta under general M'Intoſh. The 14th not being able to aſcertain whether the count had yet landed his troops, though ſeveral expreſſes had been ſent for that purpoſe; we remained encamped. On the 15th being adviſed that the count had diſembarked part of his troops, and that he would that night take poſt nine miles from Savannah, we moved and encamped at Cherokee-hill, nine miles from the town. The 16th we formed a junction before Savannah. After reconnoitering the enemy's works, finding the town well covered, and knowing their determination to defend it, it was deemed neceſſary to make ſome approaches, and try the effects of artillery. From the 18th to the 23d we were employed in landing and getting up the heavy ordnance and ſtores: a work of difficulty, from the want of proper wheels to tranſport them, the cannon being on ſhip carriages. On the evening of the 23d, ground was broke, and on the 5th inſtant, the batteries of 33 cannon, and nine mortars, were opened on the enemy, and continued, with intervals, until the 8th, without the wiſhed effect. The period having long ſince elapſed, which the count had aſſigned for this expedition, and the engineers informing him that much more time muſt be ſpent, if he expected to reduce the garriſon by *regular approaches*, and his longer ſtay being impoſſible—matters were reduced to the alternative of raiſing the ſiege immediately, and giving up all thoughts of conqueſt, or attempting the garriſon by aſſault; the latter was agreed on, and in the morning of the 9th, the attack was made—it proved unſucceſsful; we were repulſed with ſome loſs.

When the count firſt arrived, he informed us that he could remain on ſhore 8 days only; he had ſpent four times that number, his departure therefore became indiſpenſable, and to re-embark his ordnance and ſtores, claimed his next attention; this was compleated on the 18th.

The ſame evening, having previouſly ſent off our ſick, wounded, and heavy baggage, the American troops left the ground, reached Zubly's ferry the next morning, re-croſſed, and encamped that night in Carolina. The French troops encamped on the night of the 18th, about two miles from Savannah; they were after twenty-four hours to re-embark at Kincaid's landing.

Our diſappointment is great, and what adds much to our ſenſe of it, is the loſs of a number of brave officers and men; among them, the late intrepid count Pulaſki.

Count d'Eſtaing has undoubtedly the intereſt of America much at heart. This he has evidenced by coming to our aſſiſtance, by his conſtant attention during the ſiege, his undertaking to reduce the enemy by aſſault, when he deſpaired of effecting it otherwiſe; and by bravely putting himſelf at the head of his troops, and leading them to the attack; in our ſervice he has freely bled; I feel much for him, for while he is ſuffering the diſtreſſes of painful wounds, he has to combat chagrin. I hope he will be conſoled, by an aſſurance that, although he has not ſucceeded according to his wiſhes, and thoſe of America, we regard with high approbation his intentions to ſerve us, and that his want of ſucceſs will not leſſen our ideas of his merit.

I ſhould have encloſed a liſt of the killed, and wounded, in the laſt action; but the adjutant-general, in whoſe hands they are, though on his way, is not arrived in town. But ſo far as I can remember the whole amount is 170.

Major Clarkſon will have the honour of delivering this; from his attention and aſſiduity in ſervice, he has had an opportunity of remarking each particular: this his merit has improved; and enables him to give congreſs every ſatiſfactory information. To him I beg leave to refer them for a minute detail.

I have the honour to be, with the higheſt regard and eſteem,

Your excellency's
most obedient ſervant,
B. LINCOLN.

His excellency Samuel Huntington, Eſq;
preſident in congreſs.

Publiſhed by order of congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secr.

ANNAPOLIS, *November 26.*

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

UNDER the former conſtitution, a perpetual jealouſy ſubſiſted between the two houſes of aſſembly—The houſe of delegates, the repreſentatives of the people, were obliged to exert their vigilance againſt the deſigns of the upper houſe, who were created by the lord proprietary, devoted to his pleaſure, and [illegible] ſolicitous for the intereſts of their earthly [illegible] Their zeal was amply rewarded—They, or their dependents, were poſſeſſed of all the [illegible] offices, at his diſpoſal—From hence aroſe the prejudices againſt officers; and all the diſturbance which, for many years, diſtracted the province of Maryland, originated from this [illegible] ful ſource.

It is ſincerely to be lamented, that the ſame prejudices ſhould prevail under the new conſtitution, in which, notwithſtanding ſome ancient names are preſerved, every thing is on quite a different eſtabliſhment—The ſenate are as much the repreſentatives of the people, as the houſe of delegates—There is no ſolidity in the obſervation, that, in conſequence of the power, which is veſted in them, of filling up vacancies, there is a poſſibility of their becoming a ſelf-elected body, before the expiration of the term for which they were choſen by the people—[illegible] this event actually take place, what ſeparate intereſts have the ſenate? Or can they [illegible] ſuſpected of deſigns, foreign to the intereſts of the community?

As to the officers, they are all, mediately, or immediately, elected by the people, and dependent for a ſubſiſtence on their will and pleaſure. The civil liſt does not conſiſt of foreigners, [illegible] paraſites, or men of proſtituted abilities, but the beſt men, and trueſt whigs, men who have riſked every thing and greatly injured, if not wholly expended their private fortunes, in the ſervice of the public.

It will be eaſily perceived, that theſe obſervations are made with a view of recommending to an adequate proviſion the officers in the civil department; and, as no man is ſuppoſed to ſpeak or act on pure and diſintereſted principles, they will probably be conſidered as the ſuggeſtions of a man in office—Weigh them therefore with the utmoſt caution, and if any thing like ſophiſtry or deluſion appears, let them meet with the contempt, they deſerve—Indeed [illegible] I perceive ſo ſtrange a backwardneſs to do juſtice, I ſhould rather be apprehenſive of ridicule, for offering a ſerious argument in a caſe, which no words can render plainer.

I ſhall now take the liberty of ſtating a few queſtions.

Is not government neceſſary?

Can our government be executed without officers?

Is there a ſufficient number of gentlemen, who have patriotiſm enough to act without reward, and fortunes ſufficient to juſtify them to their families, in beſtowing their time and labour on the public?

Has it not ever been the practice, in requiring a man for ſervices, to proportion the allowance to the degree of abilities, which ſuch ſervices require?

If you engage a man's whole time in your ſervice, or if the employment, you give him, is incompatible with any trade, or profeſſion, does not juſtice oblige you to maintain him?

Does not an important office confer rank? Does not the intereſt and dignity of the ſtate demand, that this rank ſhould be ſupported? And can it be ſupported [illegible] money?

No man, with tr[illegible] candour, can give ſuch an anſwer to [illegible] queries as would defeat the purpoſe, for w[illegible] ſtate them; and I have never heard but [illegible] arguments againſt my propoſition—I have [illegible] it laid down by a grave and ſenſible old gentleman, "that it is the duty of every man, in [illegible] times, to ſerve the public for nothing"—I [illegible] not undertake to aſſert poſitively what men ought to do "in theſe times" but experience evinces, that neither this gentleman, nor any body elſe will "ſerve the public for nothing," in any times.

Again, I have heard it urged, and that by a gentleman of diſtinguiſhed merit, that a legiſlature ſhould be conſiſtent, that no new law ſhould be conſtructed on principles different from thoſe of another law, unleſs that law is firſt repealed—To this I ſhall anſwer, that, if a legiſlature has once done wrong, it is better to ſubmit to the charge of inconſiſtency, than perſiſt in the ſame line of error—Beſides, the legiſlature, by the tender act, which was the law alluded to, has not empowered one to purchaſe neceſſaries, at the former price, nor will that gentleman take even forty prices, for any thing he has for ſale.

The laſt was indeed an argument of weight, urged home, with all the force of eloquence, to the moſt powerful paſſions of the human heart—"oppreſſed by the war, and groaning under the hard preſſure of taxes, is it poſſible to ſuſtain the additional load of enormous ſalaries?" "I do not conceive, in times of public calamity, that a ſalary ſhould enable a man to live in ſplendour and magnificence—All I contend for is an allowance ſufficient to enable him, with the practice of a

[illegible] economy, to ſupport his rank and ſubſiſt decently, without laying up a ſingle farthing; and if I am wrong I aſk pardon of any gentleman, who holds a ſounder opinion—But if any farmer, planter, or ſpeculator (and theſe three orders comprehend a great majority) has felt the preſſure of taxes, it is like the weight of a pigmy treading on the toe of a giant—even the monthly tax, required by congreſs, will not be deemed ſo grievous, if we conſider, that three pounds five ſhillings in the hundred, does not actually exceed nineteen pence, nor will the allowance of liberal ſalaries to all the officers call for more than ſeven pence in the hundred for the whole year.

Let us, with the ſame freedom, proceed to conſider ſome of the offices particularly. Some perſons, who are more captivated by pomp and parade, than by real and eſſential ſervices, have condemned our late excellent governor, for not ſuſtaining the dignity of the ſtate, in his outward appearance and manner of living—Such perſons will not ſurely object to allowing the ſupreme magiſtrate a ſum, adequate to this purpoſe, unleſs they are of opinion, that the dignity of a ſtate ſhould be ſupported from the private funds of an individual.

The members of the council are inveſted with great and extraordinary powers—The cloſeſt attention, the utmoſt integrity, and a great ſhare of diſcernment, are requiſite to diſcharge with propriety, this moſt important office—They are expoſed to cenſure, on every occaſion—They are rewarded by a paltry per diem allowance, which from its nature implies, that if they were paid by the year, they would not attend, that is to ſay, that they are not honeſt men—an idea not more injurious to the gentlemen than to the ſtate itſelf.

The judges of the general court are conſidered as having ſo little to do, that their public employment ſcarcely interferes with their private concerns—Strange it is, that men ſhould beſtow ſo little reflection on ſubjects of public deliberation—The judges of the general court ſit near three months in the year; and the expence of attending twice on each ſhore, will be found, on a fair calculation, to exceed their preſent incomes—They forego the emoluments of their profeſſion—They cannot, with propriety, or advantage, engage in trade—The anxiety which they feel, when about to deliver an opinion, upon which depends the life, the liberty, or the property of a fellow ſubject, muſt be thrown into the ſcale—Their deciſions are to be the rule in the courts below, that the ſtream of juſtice may be conſtant and uniform—Whoever is to be affected in his property only, by their opinions, will be fully impreſſed with an idea of the qualities, which conſtitute a worthy judge—Theſe are an unſhaken firmneſs, the moſt perfect integrity, and ſound judgment in the law.

All our offices are of importance; but in fixing of ſalaries, it ſhould always be a matter of conſideration, whether uncommon talents, and rare attainments, are required, in diſcharging the duties of an office, or only the ordinary abilities, and the honeſty which every merchant looks for in a clerk.

As I conceive no impropriety in decently ſuggeſting hints to any body of men, who are deliberating on the public affairs, I ſhall give my opinion, on this ſubject, without reſerve—The faireſt eſtimate is in gold or ſilver, to be paid in bills of credit, making due allowance for their depreciation—I have ſuppoſed, that thirty pounds of the latter will purchaſe as much, as one pound of the former would have done before the commencement of the war; although every one muſt be ſenſible that ſcarcely any of the neceſſaries of life can be purchaſed with forty times the antient price.

I propoſe that there be allowed to the

	Gold.		Bills of credit.
	£.		£.
Governor	1000	equal to	30,000
Council each, 300l.	1500		45,000
Chancellor	500		15,000
Chief juſtice	500		15,000
Puiſne judges each, 400l.	800		24,000
Judges of appeals, each 200l.	1000		30,000
Judge of the admiralty	200		6,000
Attorney-general	150		4,500
Auditor-general	300		9,000
Treaſurer	350		10,500
Clerks of the council, each 150l.	300		9,000
Clerk to the treaſurer	150		4,500
Clerk to the auditor	150		4,500
Clerks of aſſembly, each 100l.	200		6,000
	£. 7100		£. 213,000

At their laſt ſeſſion, the General Aſſembly reſolved, that at the end of the year, they would conſider what compenſation ſhould be made to the officers, for their paſt ſervices—On this head, I ſhall only obſerve, that it ought to be eſtimated how much of his private fortune each officer muſt unavoidably have expended; or, if he has no private fortune, how far he muſt have ſtaked his credit, or ſubſiſted on the bounty of his friends.

A. B. C.

To the Printers of the Maryland Gazette.

BEING a farmer by occupation as well as by name, and living at a great diſtance from the metropolis, it cannot be ſuppoſed that my political knowledge is very great; however, I cannot ſit eaſy and contented by my fire-ſide while the depreciation of our money is daily increaſing, and therefore I look on it as my duty as well as the duty of every member of theſe United ſtates, to communicate ſuch hints as may occur, towards appreciating our money as ſpeedily as poſſible, on which, in my opinion, our political ſalvation moſtly depends. If I ſhould be lucky enough to give a ſingle hint that may be improved by wiſer heads, and adopted by the ruling powers, it will be the greateſt ſatiſfaction I can have, and I ſhall contribute my quota of the taxes in future, with much more cheerfulneſs than at preſent; for as matters ſeem to be now circumſtanced, it appears to me, that the more taxes I pay, the more I ſhall have to pay, by the daily accumulation of our public debt; which muſt exceed the ſum raiſed by taxation in proportion to the depreciation of the money from the time the taxes are laid, until they are collected and paid into the treaſury. To put a ſtop to this, I beg leave to propoſe,

That the ſeveral emiſſions of paper bills of credit be immediately called in and burned, and certificates given to the holders bearing an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum for ever, or until ſuch time as the continental treaſury ſhall have gold and ſilver ſufficient therein to pay off the principal.

That ſuch of the holders of the preſent emiſſions as may chuſe to have annuities for life, be permitted to purchaſe of the United States on terms to be fixed by congreſs.

That the ſaid certificates bearing intereſt as above, be transferable, either in parts or in the whole, at a public office kept in each county for that purpoſe, or by the laſt will and teſtament of the poſſeſſor, in the ſame manner as real or perſonal eſtates.

That, to remedy the want of a circulating medium, which the calling in the ſeveral emiſſions might occaſion, let a new emiſſion be made, and an advance to the ſeveral holders of the preſent emiſſions, of ſix, twelve, or eighteen months intereſt, as alſo to pay our officers and ſoldiers until ſuch time as taxes can be raiſed for that purpoſe; but never let this new emiſſion exceed a certain ſum which may be judged ſufficient for the circulating medium, and be the firſt paid off in gold and ſilver or bills of exchange as ſoon as theſe can be obtained.

That a tax be laid in each ſtate payable in all kinds of proviſions that may be neceſſary for the ſupport of the continental army.

That a further tax be laid, payable in all kinds of articles fit for exportation, for the purpoſe of importing arms and ammunition, ſoldiers cloathing, and all the neceſſary implements of war that cannot be raiſed in ſufficient quantities within the United ſtates, as alſo for the payment of intereſt on foreign loans.

That a yet further tax be laid, payable in the bills of credit in circulation, or gold and ſilver, for the payment of intereſt due on the preſent emiſſions to be called in, as alſo for the payment of the army, when the money in circulation ſhall be ſufficient to bear the latter, which would happen in the courſe of twelve or eighteen months, if not ſooner.

That all certificates heretofore iſſued by the United States for money received on loan, be likewiſe called in and put on the ſame footing with the preſent bills of credit, adding the intereſt thereon to the date when called in.

That all taxes laid, and contracts made, before the publication of this regulation, be paid off in the preſent bills of credit, and none afterwards.

Something of this ſort might be done, which in my opinion would prevent theſe United States from being bound for a greater number of "Spaniſh milled dollars or the value thereof in gold and ſilver" than they are at preſent. But this I leave to the opinion of better judges, who are, or ought to be, better acquainted with our public affairs than it is poſſible for any man in my ſituation of life ever to be. I remain, as I ever have been, a ſincere well-wiſher to my country.

A FARMER.

Waſhington county, Nov. 10, 1779.

DOCTOR FENDALL, the celebrated operator upon teeth, will be in town this day. Thoſe who are diſpoſed to apply to him will find him at the Coffee-houſe. The doctor's continuance in town will be about three days.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE GANTT, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring them in properly atteſted, as they may be diſcharged.

HANNAH GANTT, executrix,
JAMES GANTT, executor,
of George Gantt.

N. B. A large quantity of feathers to be diſpoſed of.

November, 1779.

DROPT, on Friday evening the 19th inſt. on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore-town, a ſilver mounted HANGER SCABBARD. Whoever finds the ſame, and delivers it to GEORGE MANN in Annapolis, ſhall be rewarded for their trouble.

October 4, 1779.

WHEREAS the late Joſeph Milburn Simms, late of Charles county, deceaſed, did by deed, about the year of our Lord 1744, for a valuable conſideration, then in hand paid, bargain and ſell unto the late Edward Goodrick, late of the ſame county, deceaſed, and his heirs, in fee ſimple, ſeventy-five acres of land, called Lyne's Delight, who was immediately put in and enjoyed the quiet poſſeſſion of the ſame till his death; which after deſcended to the ſubſcriber, as his heir at law, who hath ever ſince, and now has, peaceable and quiet poſſeſſion of the ſame: but the ſaid lands, by the neglect of the parties, were never properly acknowledged according to law, though the ſaid Joſeph Milburn Simmes deſired it ſhould be on his death-bed, for the benefit of the lawful heirs of the ſaid Edward Goodrick. In conſequence of ſuch omiſſion, the ſubſcriber, on coming to the poſſeſſion of the ſaid lands, applied by letter to Joſeph Simmes, the lawful heir of the ſaid Joſeph Milburn Simmes, then in France, who ſent over a proper deed and power annexed, attended with neceſſary affidavits, taken before the right honourable William Beckford, Eſq; then lord-mayor of the city of London, under the great ſeal of that city, which were brought over and delivered to the ſubſcriber by captain John Montgomery and James Campbell, who ſoon after failed; before making the proper affidavit the laws of this province in ſuch caſes require, as the ſubſcriber is ſince informed.

I therefore give this public notice, that I intend to petition our general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for their interpoſition and authority to eſtabliſh and perpetuate my right and title to the ſaid land and premiſes.

w8 CHARLES GOODRICK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Prince-George's pariſh (lying in Prince-George's and Montgomery counties) intend to offer a petition to the general aſſembly of this ſtate, praying a diviſion of the ſaid pariſh.

Annapolis, November 10, 1779.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit to do buſineſs in the committee-room, every day, from eleven in the forenoon till four in the afternoon, during the preſent ſeſſion of the general aſſembly.

Signed by order of the committee,
W. K. M'PHERSON, clerk.

THERE is at the plantation of Francis Simpſon, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a bright bay MARE, appears to be five or ſix years old, has no perceivable brand, trots and gallops, her left hind foot is white, has a ſwitch tail and hanging mane. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY, honeſt, mulatto woman, about twenty-three years of age, with two fine girls, her children. She is an exceeding good cook, can do any kind of houſe work, and waſh, iron, and ſpin cotton, well, and is a good ſeamſtreſs of courſe work. She will be ſold, with or without her children, to any perſon in Annapolis, Baltimore-town, or in the neighbourhood [illegible]. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of THOMAS GASSAWAY, Annapolis.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The gazette contains his majeſty's order in council for prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder, ſalt petre, or any ſort of arms or ammunition for the ſpace of three months longer, to commence from this day the twenty-third inſtant.

The following is part of a letter received from Breſt: the Vigilante and Modeſte, two French Eaſt-Indiamen, are arrived in this port in a diſtreſſed condition, having fallen in with three American privateers, who taking them for Engliſh, immediately ran along ſide, and fired their broadſides into them, when a regular engagement enſued, which laſted a conſiderable time; at length, after the loſs of a number of men, and the greateſt part of their rigging ſhot away, the Indiamen were obliged to ceaſe firing. The captains of the privateers when they found their miſtake, gave them all the aſſiſtance that was in their power.

Letters were received yeſterday at the admiralty from captain Boteler, late commander of his majeſty's ſhip the Ardent, of which the following are authentic particulars: that on the appearance of the French and Spaniſh fleets off Plymouth, having hoiſted Engliſh colours, were taken by the captain for the Engliſh fleet, who having received orders to join Sir Charles Hardy, made ſail towards them. Captain Boteler ſoon perceived his miſtake, having almoſt immediately as he diſcovered his error, received a broadſide from a French ſhip of 74 guns. This he moſt gallantly fought, and was endeavouring to effect his eſcape, when two other ſhips of the ſame force bore down, and engaged him likewiſe. Notwithſtanding the unequal conteſt, like a brave Briton, he would not ſtrike his colours till ſuch time as he found his ſhip unable to keep above water; as ſoon as he ſtruck he made his ſituation known to the enemy, who inſtantly hoiſted out their boats, by which means himſelf and all the remains of a brave crew were ſaved; for in a few minutes the Ardent went to the bottom.

Sept. 2. On Saturday a captain of a regiment was examined before lord George Germaine, Mr. De Grey, and Sir John Fielding, at lord George's office at the treaſury, charged with holding a traiterous correſpondence with the Americans, with the captain were examined a perſon who ſome time ago kept a lottery-office, and another perſon, clerk to a merchant on the French coaſt. The reaſons for apprehending them are principally as follow: the lottery-office keeper was on Saturday laſt at Margate going to embark for Oſtend, and from his conduct and expreſſions had given reaſon for being ſuſpected, making ſeveral boaſts, that he was in the ſecret of all the ſecretaries of ſtate, and their offices open to him. From other circumſtances he gave reaſon for captain Grant, of the Prince of Wales American regiment, to apprehend him, when his papers were examined, many of which proved inexplicable for want of the mode of decyphering he made uſe of, and thoſe which could be made out diſcovered a correſpondence betwixt him, the captain above mentioned and the clerk.

In conſequence of this diſcovery, captain Grant brought the office-keeper up to London, and carried him to lord George Germaine, where Sir John Fielding was ſent for, and after ſeveral hours examination, ſufficient proofs appeared againſt him of a ſecret correſpondence with American officers, agents, &c. and he was committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell. The ſame evening about 11, the clerk was apprehended at his lodgings in Piccadilly; and intelligence being obtained of the captain, he was apprehended, and taken before Sir John Fielding, his papers, &c. ſecured, and he committed to Clerkenwell Bridewell. On Monday morning they were all re-examined as above mentioned, and from the nature of the correſpondence were recommitted, every thing appearing to criminate the captain.

This day an expreſs arrived at the admiralty, with an account of Sir Charles Hardy being left well with his fleet on Tueſday off the Lizard.

Another account ſays, advice is received that Sir Charles Hardy had arrived in the channel, and by a ſhift of the wind had fortunately got to the eaſtward of the enemy, who could not eſcape him without riſking a general engagement.

On Tueſday night ſome diſpatches were brought to the admiralty-office from Falmouth, with advice that ſeveral French tranſports, having miſſed the French and Spaniſh combined fleets, were driven upon that coaſt, and by the aſſiſtance of ſome men of war that were cruiſing there, it was expected that they would be all taken.

The St. Joſeph, captain Coſler, from the Havannah, with 3,000,000 of ſpecie on board, is arrived at Cadiz. She left five others, that ſailed in company with her, ten days after they ſailed, in a gale of wind.

The St. Joſeph, Lark, from Buenos Ayers, bound to Cadiz, with merchandize and ſome dollars, is taken by the Winchcombe privateer, and carried into Liſbon.

Seven Spaniſh ſhips loaded with wines, proviſions, &c. are taken and ſent into Gibraltar, by the Nonſuch, Achilles, and Fame cutters.

Extract of a letter from Cowes, Auguſt 31.

"Arrived his majeſty's ſloop of war, the Cabot, with a fleet of ſhips from Gurnſey. Two Dutch ſhips and a Swede, laden with ſalt, are taken by the Oxford privateer of this port, on their paſſage from one French port to another, and carried into Poole."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Auguſt 7.

"Two days ſince a ſchooner arrived here expreſs from the governor of Guernſey to lord Shuldam, with an account that 30 ſail of French tranſports, full of troops, paſſed by the iſland to the weſtward, as ſuppoſed to join the French and Spaniſh fleets. The camp in Buckland Down is broke up, and the South Devon militia are encamped in a field adjoining the lines, between this place and the dock; the royal Scotch at Maker, the highlanders near Cauſand, and the Hampſhire near Peniee Point; upwards of 800 men, moſtly ſailors, belonging to Kingſton and Cauſand have taken arms as volunteers, and joined the camps. A battery is erecting at Mount Edgcombe, where, by permiſſion of his lordſhip a number of trees have been felled to raiſe a breaſt-work; another is erected at Cauſand and a third on the oppoſite ſhore, near the north corner. A very conſiderable number of volunteers are alſo raiſed in this town, who are paid by a ſubſcription of the inhabitants which already amounts to 1000l. and two independent companies, under the command of gentlemen who have ſerved in the army, and now reſide here, are formed. In ſhort, the old Engliſh ſpirit has ſhewn itſelf here in ſo peculiar a manner, that we are well prepared to meet the Monſieurs and Dons, ſhould they attempt a landing on our ſhore."

Admiralty-Office, Auguſt 31, 1779.

Extract of a letter from vice admiral Duff, commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Mediterranean. Dated on board his majeſty's ſhip Panther, at Gibraltar, the 20th of July, 1779, to Mr. Stephens.

"On the 12th of this month I received intelligence that five xebecks, with a number of Spaniſh veſſels ſuppoſed to be under their convoy, lay in the road of Malaga, and might ſoon put to ſea on their voyage to the weſtward; I therefore immediately ordered the Childers ſloop to proceed a few leagues to the eaſtward, but to cruiſe in ſight of this place, in order to look out for the ſaid convoy, and upon diſcovering the ſame to throw out a ſignal appointed to convey ſuch information; which being obſerved to have been made the next day after her ſailing on this ſervice at about four P. M. determined me to order the cables of the Panther and Enterpriſe (the only ſhips here) to be ſlipped; about which time two of the xebecks had approached near to this bay in chace of three cutter privateers, who, having taken poſſeſſion of one of their convoy, a Saetie, were towing her under the batteries of Europa, which they effected; But the moment the xebecks diſcovered the ſhips to be in motion, they hauled their wind, and made ſail for Ceuta, and in their progreſs thither one of them was fired upon by, and exchanged a few ſhot with the Childers. I haſtened with the ſhips to the ſloop's ſupport, but there being little wind, and the xebecks having the weather gage, they ſoon got out of reach, and the night cloſing faſt upon us, theſe xebecks with a few of the convoy eſcaped to Ceuta, the others, being three in number, (all which, as well as the former, mounted from 26 to 32 guns each) with ſome other armed veſſels made off to the eaſtward, by which means their convoy was effectually diſperſed.

"The cutters above mentioned, in courſe of the night, took three more Saeties, the Childers deſtroyed another nearly under the batteries of Ceuta, and at day-break in the morning, I gave chace with the ſhips, came up with and took two other Saeties of the above convoy; and after that, ſeeing that the two xebecks (one wearing a broad pendant, ſaid to be commanded by commodore Barcello, ſon to the preſent admiral) had ſquared, themſelves under the [illegible] of Ceuta, and that the others had alſo eſcaped us, I proceeded with the Panther, Enterpriſe, and Childers, to this bay, and again anchored here in the afternoon of the 13th inſtant.

"The prizes are all laden with uſeful articles for this garriſon, their cargoes conſiſting chiefly of wines, brandies, and ſome ſmall quantities of bread and other like proviſions; of which commodities are alſo the cargoes of eight other Spaniſh prizes taken by his majeſty's veſſels, and the privateers from this port, that have been furniſhed with letters of repriſal by governor Elliot."

GLASGOW, *Aug.* 2. This day all the Weſt India ſhips belonging to this place arrived ſafe at Greenock. Admiral Byron with 12 ſail of the line convoyed them ſome leagues off the American coaſt.

PORTSMOUTH, *Aug.* 8. Yeſterday morning paſſed by this port the Jamaica fleet, for the Downs, which was convoyed home by the Winchelſea, the Camel, the Lynx, and Druid men of war. The Lynx and Druid were left to protect the trade to Briſtol, and the other two are paſſed by in the fleet. The above fleet off the banks of Newfoundland were parted in a fog, but ſoon collected, except 12 ſail, one of which arrived on Friday at Spithead, called the Green River, captain Andis.

12th. The earl of Bute is now raiſing at Harrowgate 600 men, by giving an additional bounty of three guineas to ſuch men who ſhall enter into the regulars or marines with the recruiting officers there.

14th. We hear that the noble offer of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn to raiſe 3000 men at his own expence has been moſt graciouſly accepted by the king. They are to be one regiment of three battalions, and the whole to be commanded by his royal highneſs the prince of Wales.

16th. Orders are given for all his majeſty's ſhips and veſſels of war, from frigates of 36 guns down to ſmall cutters, to be immediately provided with boarding nets, hand grenades, fire pots, cloſe quarters, &c.

Aug. 18. It is calculated, that including the regulars, militia, new raiſed corps, volunteer companies and aſſociations, upwards of ſix ſcore thouſand men are now in arms, in England alone.

By the lateſt advices from Gibraltar we hear, the Mooriſh admiral has entered the Mediterranean in a ſhip of 54 guns, with 12 ſhips of ſimilar force, under his command; and that it was expected the firſt object of his cruiſe would be the Spaniſh trade.

COX-HEATH, *Auguſt* 31. Yeſterday the troops under order of march paraded in front of their lines, and marched for their reſpective deſtinations, which are on the commons near this place, the light-infantry granadier companies excepted, who marched for Lewis in Suſſex.

The king's marquee, &c. is all ready for his reception; it is noble, but very plain; it contains twelve different apartments in a very ſmall ſpace of ground.

It is amazing to ſee with what great agility the troops have thrown up different entrenchments; and as they are only for practiſe, we can with ſafety inform our readers, that on the right of the line a breaſt-work of 174 feet in length, and 34 in height, on which is mounted 60 pieces of artillery, was begun and very completely finiſhed in 48 hours, under the ſole direction of colonel Montreſor.

On the left of the line another of the ſame conſtruction, but with only embraſures for 50 pieces of artillery.

In the front, about two miles from the lines, upon a demi-circle, intrenchments of 18 feet high are thrown up; batteries of faſcines and gabions are made, and the whole line cuts a very martial appearance.

Annapolis, October 22, 1779.

FOR SALE.

THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY TICKETS in the third claſs. They go off very rapidly, from the advantage to the adventurer in this claſs compared with the preceding ones: the holders therefore of tickets in the ſecond claſs, who purchaſed of the ſubſcriber, being entitled to pre-emption in this, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in their application to me, otherwiſe they will be diſpoſed of to others.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

ALMANACKS, for the year of our Lord 1780, to be ſold at the Printing-Office.

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